

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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FRENCH MACHINE GUNNERS, WELL SCREENED, BUSILY  
FIRING AT THE ENEMY NOT MANY YARDS AWAY.

(© International Film Service.)



# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Prince Sixtus of Bourbon in Belgian Uniform and Wearing the French War Cross.

## PRINCE SIXTUS OF BOURBON A FIGHTER ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.

THE famous confidential letter written by the Emperor Karl of Austria to his relative, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, introduced to the world at large a very interesting character, a young man of much promise, who, despite his royal descent, seems destined to play an important part in the public life of Europe.

Prince Sixtus, of the old dynastic houses of Bourbon and Parma, was born on Aug. 1, 1886, at Wartegg, the eighth of eighteen children born to the Duke Robert, and is thus not yet thirty-two years of age. His early years were spent sometimes at his villa in Italy, sometimes in Austria, the country to which most of his kinsmen have given their allegiance. But his happiest moments were spent in France, where his father had a chateau.

In 1905 the Duke Robert sent Sixtus to Paris to complete his studies, and he acquitted himself with honor in the schools of law and political economy, following up his studies with a series of geographical and archaeological voyages in Tripoli, Egypt and the Sudan. In 1912 he made a very successful trip of exploration in Mesopotamia and Syria, in company with the distinguished Czech geographer Musil. The results of this journey were very valuable in improving the maps of the regions explored, and incidentally showed the Prince's abilities as a writer. In 1914, before the outbreak of the war, Sixtus further dis-

tinguished himself by a thesis on international law, for which he was awarded the gold medal of the Law Faculty of Paris, as well as the degree of doctor of laws.

When the war broke out he was in Austria. From that moment he had but one thought—to return to France and serve the country which had for so many generations been the home of his ancestors. Strong opposition was shown to this plan, both by his sister, Zita, married to one of the heirs of the Hapsburgs, and by one of his brothers, also married into an old Austrian house. Sixtus, however, would not be interfered with, and with his brother, Xavier, he proceeded to Paris, and at once set about making himself of use to his chosen country. He encountered many difficulties. His royal birth was against him in the republic, which had long ago made an end of royalist traditions, and even his offer to serve as a private soldier was rejected by the British military authorities. Eventually, Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians came to the rescue of the princes, and they were accepted as stretcher-bearers in the Belgian Army. In November, 1914, they succeeded in getting into the ranks of the fighters as artillerymen. By the end of 1917 Sixtus and his brother were promoted to the rank of lieutenant. On the Flanders battlefronts they distinguished themselves, receiving, before their promotion, the military cross of France, conferred by President Poincaré.

Sixtus has always maintained a completely independent attitude. His absorption in the French cause, his indifference to his own royal birth, his youth and habits of a scholar endeared him to all those who were at first cynical as to his motives and ambitions.

\* \* \*

## LEADER OF REBELLION NOW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL.

CONTRARY to the expectations of many well-informed men, Sidonio Paes, leader in the daring and successful Portuguese revolt of December, 1917, against President Machado and the Costa Government, has been elected President of the republic by a large majority, the voting being by direct and universal suffrage.

Sidonio Paes, as has frequently been the case in the numerous rebellions among Latin peoples against their Governments, is a man

who is primarily a scholar, something of a dreamer, and only a statesman by the logic of events. He was long a professor of mathematics in the University of Coimbra (where, curiously enough, he was a colleague of Machado, the man he later overthrew and imprisoned.)

At the outbreak of the war Paes was acting as Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, and there are not lacking those who believe that this experience is responsible for much that happened later. But he expressed his disapproval of the whole business by returning to Portugal, resigning his position, relinquishing all diplomatic ambitions, and engaging himself in a military career whose ends no one could then foresee.



Sidonio Paes, the New President of the Portuguese Republic. (Central News Photo Service.)

He obtained a commission in the army and then busied himself in organizing a military revolt, in which he was aided by Machado Santos, the rebel leader. The established Government, in the persons of President Machado and his powerful Minister, Costa, was then engaged (December, 1917) in extended visits to certain European capitals and to the allied battlefronts. Paes grasped his opportunity, and on Dec. 11 the rising took place. The old Government was overthrown, its chiefs captured and imprisoned, and Sidonio Paes, with Machado Santos helping, was appointed Premier and Foreign Minister.

It was not believed that Paes would hold office long, but he knew his business well. He reaffirmed Portugal's intention to support the Allies in their war activities; saw to the sending of new contingents to the front, and gradually succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS LINED UP WITH THE UNITED STATES.

CENTRAL AMERICA, consisting of the six small Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, has been playing its part in the world conflict, although not many would tend to regard the effort as very important. Whether or not they can contribute largely to the success of the allied cause, it is significant that all of them have ranked themselves against Germany.

Nicaragua has been the latest nation (the twentieth, counting all) to express itself as outwardly hostile to Germany, thus following Guatemala in declaring war by only a few weeks. It would be difficult to disentangle the intricate web of intrigue, politics, internal and external diplomacy whereby all these minor republics have ranged themselves against the enemies of the Allies. In April, 1917, there was much talk about the conspiracy set afoot by German agents, by which the various Central American nations were to be fused into one, with a single head, subject to the silent dictation of the Central Powers. Dr. Julian Irias, then President of Nicaragua, was to have been this head. He was, however, arrested in New Orleans by the United States Government, and the scheme collapsed, with a train of results that have played into the hands of the Allies.

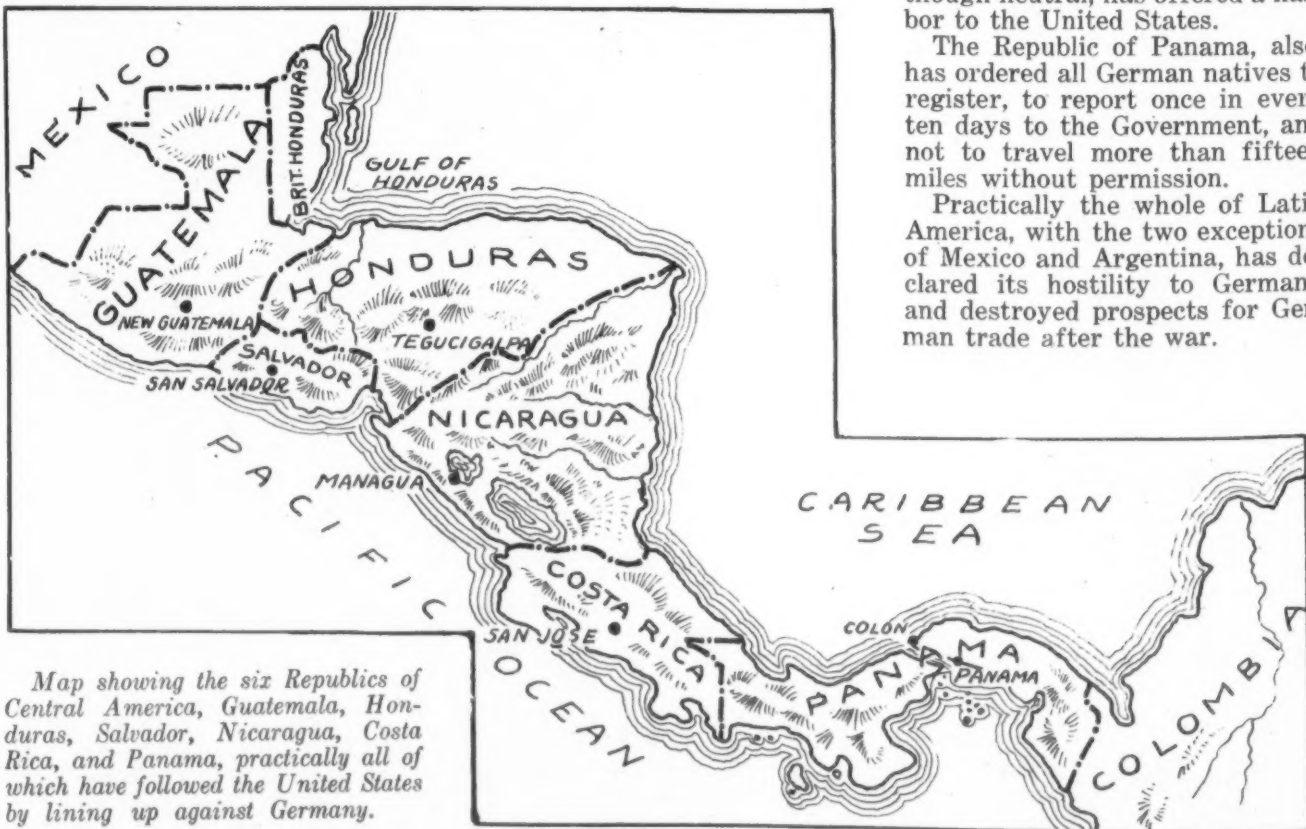
Costa Rica was the first to come out with a definite expression of attitude by expelling the German Charge d'Affaires in October, 1917, and offering aid to the United States, provided that the latter recognized the new Government of General Tinoco.

Salvador declared its neutrality, which she explained to the United States as favorable to the Allies. Honduras, in May, 1917, broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, at about the same time when Nicaragua did likewise.

Guatemala and Nicaragua have been the most useful allies to the United States so far. Both of these nations have been more outspoken in their attitude, more actively willing to lend all possible aid to the Allies. Guatemala, for example, has presented to the United States a strong naval base on the Pacific Coast. Salvador, though neutral, has offered a harbor to the United States.

The Republic of Panama, also, has ordered all German natives to register, to report once in every ten days to the Government, and not to travel more than fifteen miles without permission.

Practically the whole of Latin America, with the two exceptions of Mexico and Argentina, has declared its hostility to Germany and destroyed prospects for German trade after the war.



Map showing the six Republics of Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, practically all of which have followed the United States by lining up against Germany.

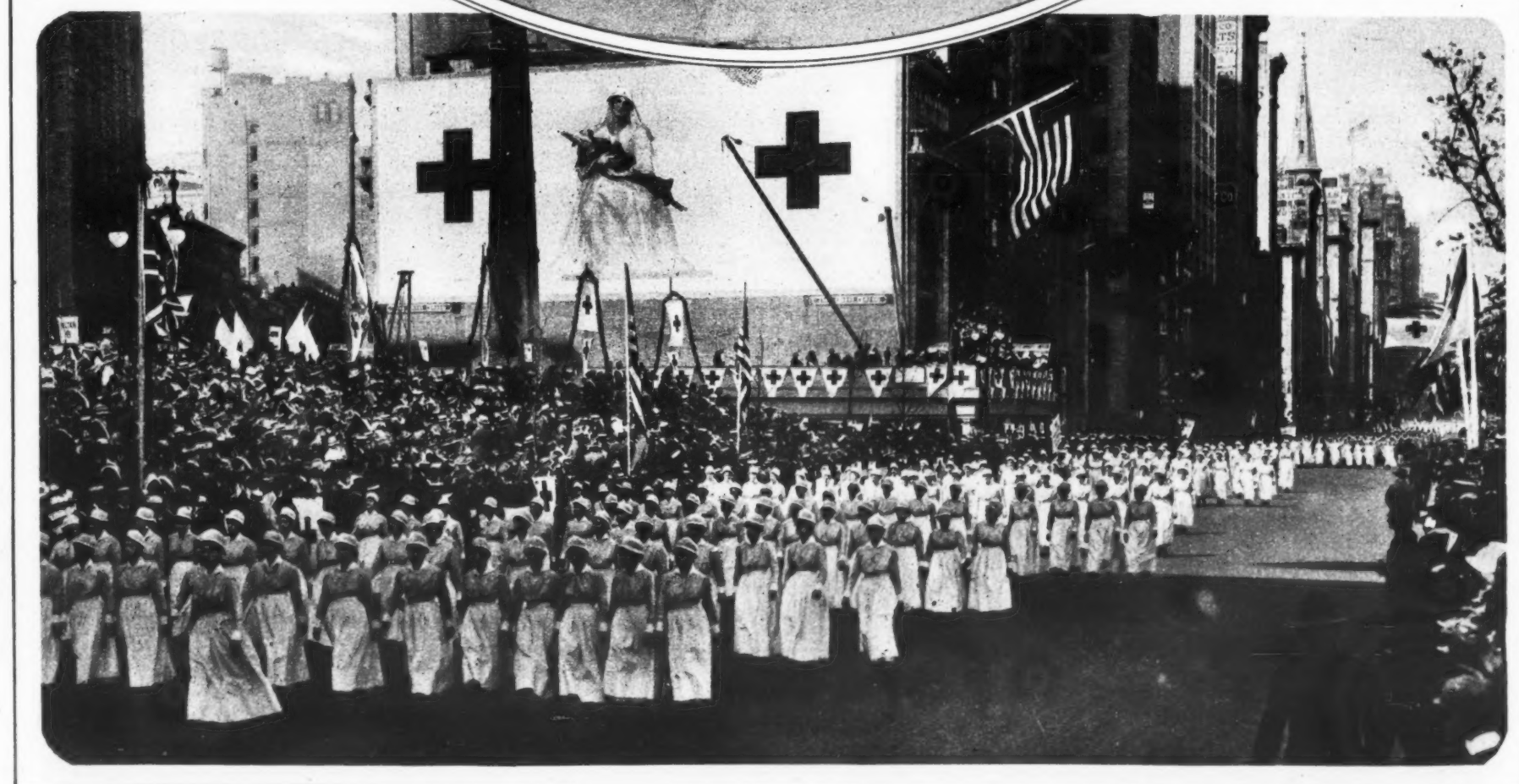


# President Wilson Opens Second Red Cross Campaign



Above—President Wilson marching at the head of the Red Cross parade in New York, May 18, 1918. With him were Joseph Tumulty, his private secretary, and Brig. Gen. Dyer. (© Paul Thompson.)

Below—The scene at the reviewing stand on Fifth Avenue, opposite Madison Square, where President Wilson stopped marching and watched the parade. (Times Photo Service.)







Corrugated iron roof of  
dugout concealing gun.

Communicating trench to  
hidden gun position.

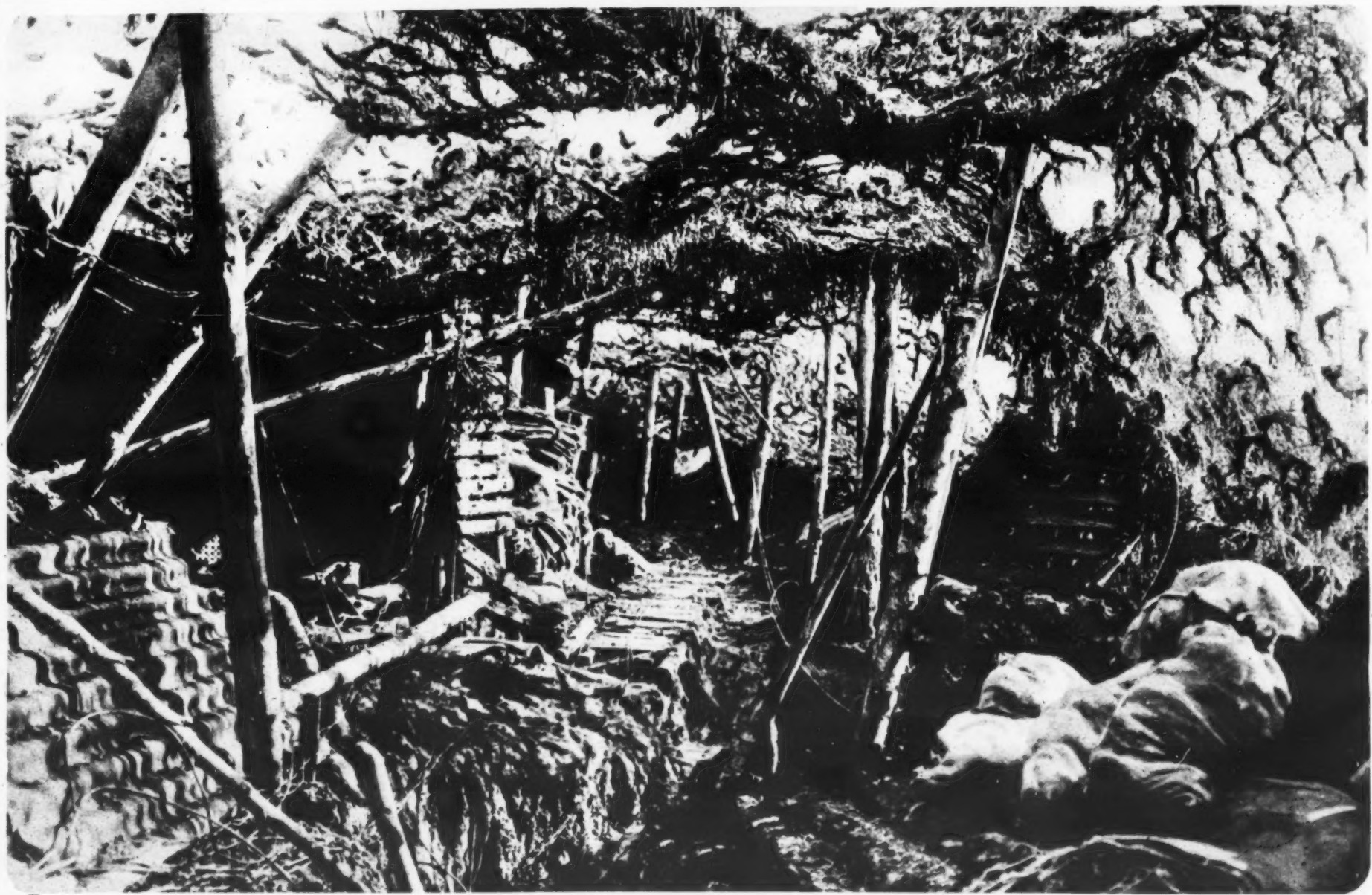
AMERICAN FIELD ARTILLERY IN FRANCE AT WORK: FIRING FOR ADJUSTMENT.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



# Trenches Held by the Americans in France



A TRENCH BUILT THROUGH ROCK AND SCREENED FROM AERIAL OBSERVERS BY CAMOUFLAGED AWNING.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



AFTER A FIERCE BOMBARDMENT WHICH LASTED ALL NIGHT AND WAS STILL IN PROGRESS WHEN THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



# The American Army in New Phases of Its Activity on



A MACHINE GUN SECTION OF A UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS REGIMENT ON A ROAD LEADING TO THE FIRING LINE.

(© Committee on Public Information.)



AN AMERICAN AND A FRENCH SOLDIER EXAMINING AN OLD RIFLE FOUND IN A TRENCH NOW OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN TROOPS.

(© Committee on Public Information from Underwood & Underwood.)



AMERICAN SOLDIERS CARRYING SACKS OF HAND GRENADES AS THEY CREEP FORWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF NO MAN'S LAND.

(© Committee on Public Information.)



# Activity on the Front and Behind the Lines in France



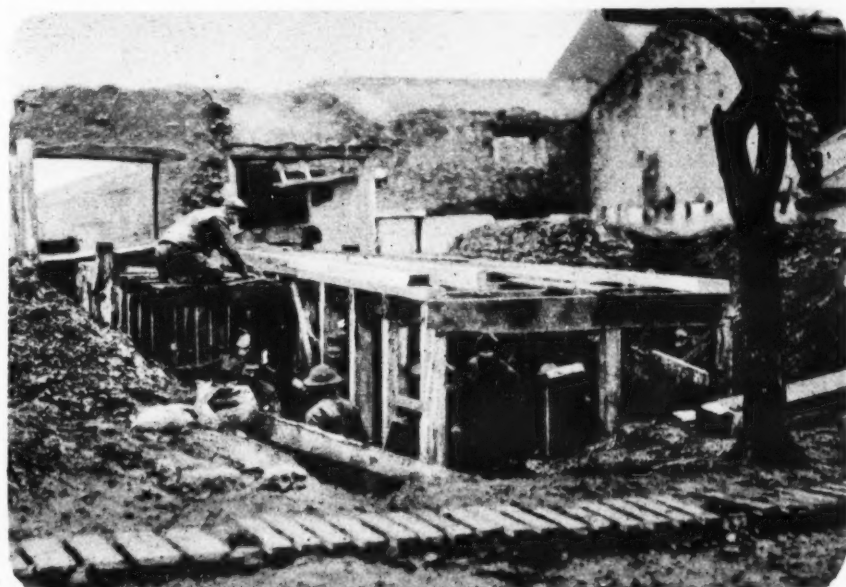
A REMINDER OF HOME ON THE AMERICAN FRONT IN FRANCE—A "FIFTH AVENUE" AND A "BROADWAY" WHERE LIFE IS NOT QUITE SO PLEASANT.

(© Committee on Public Information from Underwood & Underwood.)



AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN HANDLING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.

(© Committee on Public Information from Underwood & Underwood.)



TRAVELING PIGEON-COTE EMPLOYED BY THE SIGNAL CORPS IN FRANCE. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A MESSAGE BEING TAKEN FROM A BIRD WHICH HAS JUST RETURNED.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

Above—Men of an American field artillery regiment are here seen busily at work constructing an underground pigeon cote. The materials used include heavy timber, steel sheeting, logs and earth, so that the cote will not be liable to damage from shell fire. The great care taken to protect the birds is due to the value of the pigeon as a carrier of communications at times when it is impossible to send messages by any other means. In modern fighting perfect co-ordination between artillery and infantry is a matter of life and death at every moment; and this co-ordination is maintained by every kind of communication. The pigeon service can, for example, prevent the artillery from firing at a range which might imperil the lives of advancing infantry, for nowadays the barrage fire which is thrown ahead leaves a very narrow margin of safety. The guns are far behind and must know all the time where the infantry are and continually readjust their range.

(© Committee on Public Information.)



# Inhabitants of Picardy, Swept by the Tide of Battle, Seeking Refuge in the Rear



This photograph brings home to all the reality of the sufferings of civilians in countries invaded by armed men. These people were inhabitants of territory behind the lines when the German offensive

began on March 21, 1918, but very soon, as the Germans drove forward, the inhabitants found themselves in the midst of the great battle. Hastily gathering together the most valuable and

easily portable of their belongings they packed them into all kinds of vehicles and fled before the onswEEPing tide of battle, homeless and wanderers.

(© International Film Service.)



## Sinn Feiners Arrested to Prevent New Irish Revolt



The Countess Markievicz, Now Imprisoned in London in Connection with the Alleged Conspiracy of the Sinn Fein.



St. John Gaffney, a Former United States Consul in Germany, Alleged to be a Leading Pro-German Propagandist. (Photo Press Illus. Service.)



Maude Gonne McBride, Arrested in Ireland. Her Husband, Major John McBride, Was Put to Death in 1916. (Photo Press Illus. Service.)



Count George Plunkett, Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, Who Has Just Been Arrested. (© International Film Service.)



Professor Edward de Valera, President of the Sinn Fein Organization. (© International Film Service.)



Lawrence Ginnell, M.P., Who Was Already in Prison When the Sinn Feiners Were Arrested. (Photo Press Illus. Service.)

IRELAND was the scene of another dramatic episode on the night of May 17 and in the early hours of May 18, 1918, when the Government took the Sinn Feiners by surprise and arrested about five hundred members of their society, including nearly all the leaders. The majority of those arrested were taken from their beds by soldiers and police with very little resistance. The British Government's ground of action was understood to be based upon evidence of a general conspiracy, although no formal charges were preferred at the time the arrests were made. The authorities acted on warrants issued under the Defense of the Realm act. The Sinn Fein headquarters was also visited and a large quantity of books and documents seized. The leaders arrested included Professor Edward de Valera, President of the Sinn Fein; Arthur Griffith, its founder and Vice President; Darrell Figgis, a well-known writer and one of the secretaries; William Cosgrove, Member of Parliament and one of the treasurers; Dr. Thomas Dillon and the Countess Markievicz, members of the Executive Committee. Count Plunkett, Sinn Fein member of Parliament for Roscommon, was subsequently arrested.

An official statement by Edward Shortt, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, read: "The arrests of the Sinn Fein leaders have no connection whatever with domestic policies in Ireland and no connection with the question of conscription or any other local question and are in no way aimed at the anti-conscription movement in Ireland. We know that the Germans are looking upon Ireland as a good field to which to divert the military efforts of Great Britain from the western front and are seeking that, not only by stirring up domestic strife as they are doing, but by preparing to land a force to assist in the rebellion they hope to incite. We are quite satisfied that the number of Irish traitors is very small, and it is against them and against them alone that the strong measures of the Government have been taken." According to statements made public in Washington, the United States Government has gathered evidence in this country of conspiracies between Sinn Fein leaders and German agents to precipitate a rebellion in Ireland. Direct action to stop the intrigue was not considered advisable, but the information gathered in this country was communicated in some cases to British representatives.



# Providing for the Spiritual and Bodily Needs of America's Soldiers

**A**N army is not complete without those who minister to the spiritual needs of the soldiers and care for them when wounded or sick. Between these branches of service there are several connecting points; for example, when wounded men are in suffering they need not only the care of the medical officer, but also some one to bring them consolation and mental comfort.

Everywhere the army chaplain is in request, and although his work does not come in for much notice he is really indispensable. Recognition of the chaplain's importance is evidenced in the establishment at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., of a school for army chaplains of all denominations. The purpose of the school is to give chaplains instruction in the minimum amount of knowledge of military routine necessary for them to perform their duties. Chaplains take rank as officers.

Of the work of the Medical Corps little remains to be said except that since the war it has had to be greatly increased in all its branches, several thousand doctors being called up from the medical officers' reserve or accepted as volunteers. The nurses' corps has also grown in proportion.

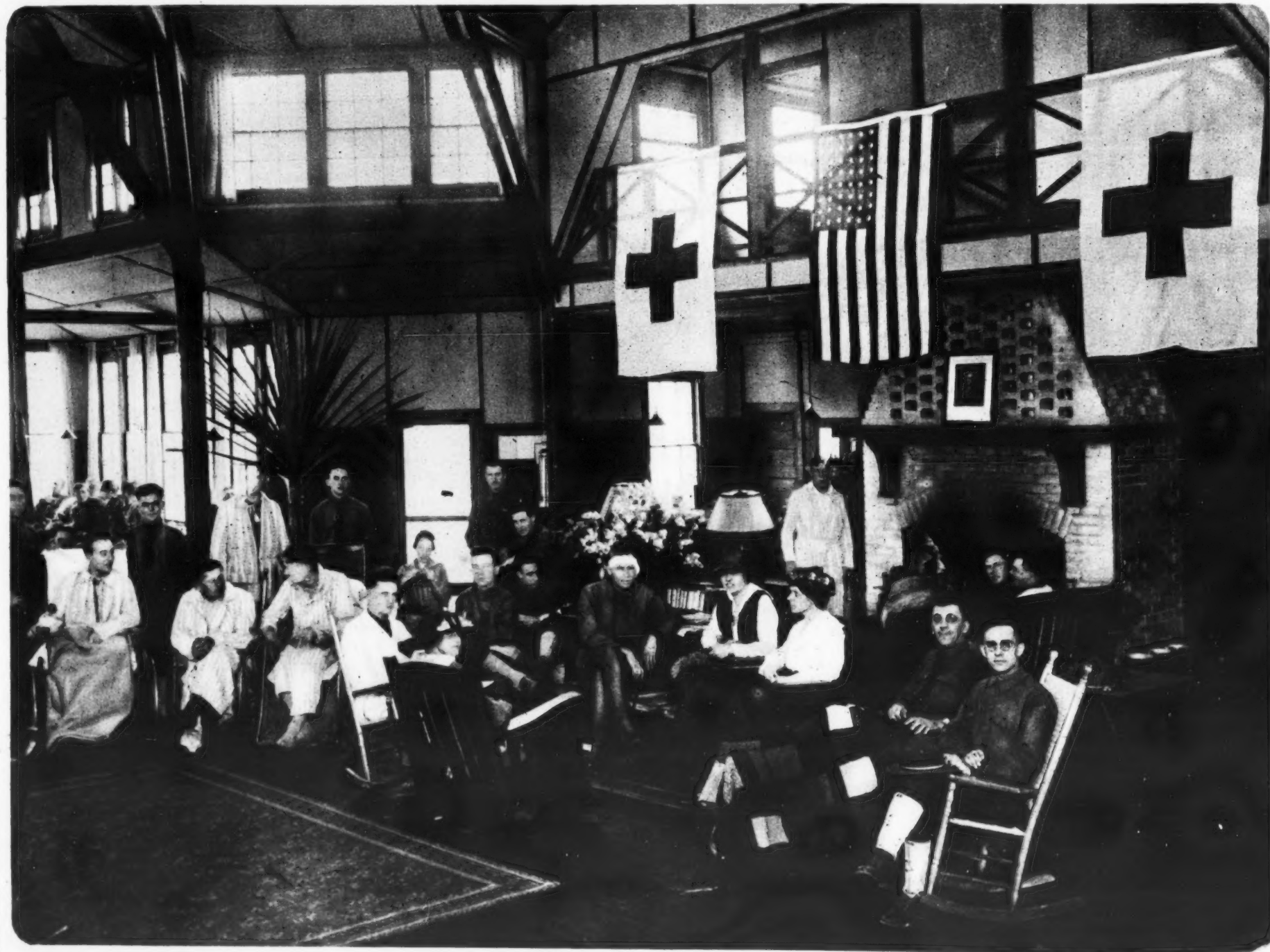
A word should also be said regarding the provision of recreation and amusement of wounded men, as well as those who are fit and well. At all hospitals the Red Cross and other organizations co-operate to make things as pleasant as possible for the men, many of whom are far away from their relatives and friends.



The Executive Committee, General Medical Board, Council of National Defense. Seated, left to right—Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General, U. S. N.; Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; Surgeon General R. Blue, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. Franklin Martin, member of Advisory Commission and Chairman of the Board, and Executive

Committee. Standing, left to right—Major F. F. Simpson, Chief of Medical Section, Council of National Defense; Lieut. Col. V. C. Vaughan, Dean of University Medical School, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Welch, Professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University. Lieut. Col. W. J. Mayo and Rear Admiral Cary Grayson are absent.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



TAKING CARE OF SOME OF PERSHING'S WOUNDED MEN AT THE NO. 1 BASE HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK CITY. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE RED CROSS RECREATION ROOM.

(Photo Paul Thompson.)



# Requires Co-operation of Many Men and Women Workers



THE RIGHT REV. PATRICK J. HAYES, CHAPLAIN GENERAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY, CELEBRATING MASS AT CAMP DIX, N. J.  
(Photo Western Newspaper Union.)



A CLOSE-UP VIEW TAKEN DURING THE CELEBRATION OF MASS AT CAMP DIX, N. J., WITH THE RIGHT REV. PATRICK J. HAYES, CHAPLAIN GENERAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, OFFICIATING.  
(Photo Western Newspaper Union.)



THE FACULTY OF THE ARMY CHAPLAINS' SCHOOL AT CAMP TAYLOR: FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT—CAPT. J. F. CHENOWETH, MAJOR A. A. PRUDEN, COMMANDER OF THE SCHOOL; AND CAPT. R. R. FLEMING, JR. BACK ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT—LIEUT. I. FEALEY AND LIEUT. D. D. BRINKLEY.  
(Photo International Film Service.)





Above—Wilhelm II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, the extension of whose domination over Europe was the real purpose of the meeting at German Great Headquarters on May 12, 1918.

At right—Count Georg von Hertling, Chancellor of the German Empire, whose authority as chief executive under the Kaiser has been subordinated to the policy of Ludendorff and other war chiefs.

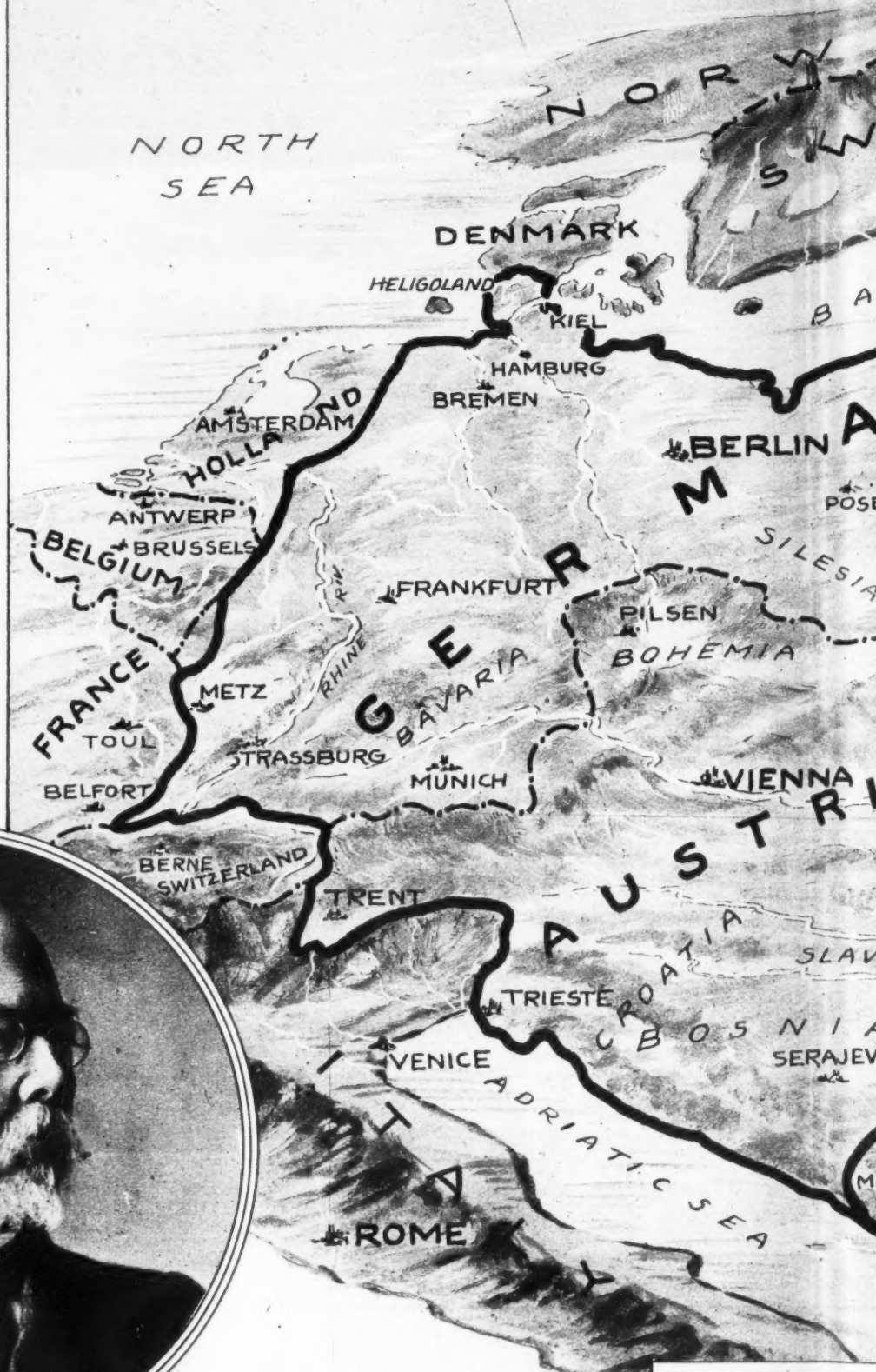


Erich Ludendorff, Quartermaster General of the German Armies, and now generally recognized as the arbiter of Germany's destinies.



Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

## Rulers of the Central Empire Scheme to Consolidate The



**F**UTURE plans for the welding together of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires were discussed at an important meeting at German Great Headquarters on May 12 when Emperor Karl visited Emperor Wilhelm. In addition to his personal suite, Karl was accompanied by Foreign Minister Burian, Field Marshal

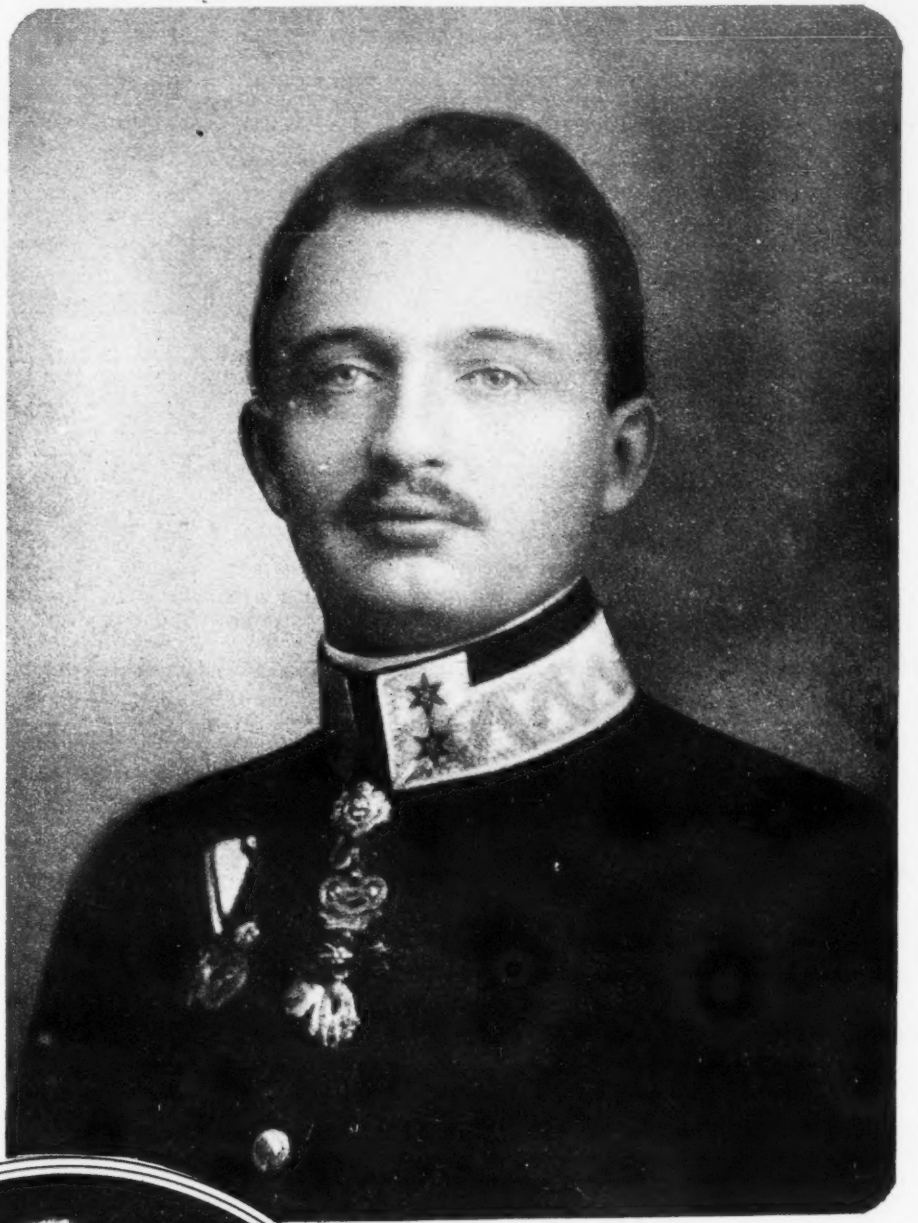
von Arz, Chief of the General Staff, and Prince Hohenlohe, Austrian Ambassador at Berlin. Germany was represented by Chancellor von Hertling, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann, and Count von Wedel, Ambassador at Vienna. The official German report of the



Field Marshal Arz von Arz, Chief of Staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army.



# al Empires Cement Alliance in late Their Power Over Europe



Above—Karl Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, who desires to preserve the Dual Monarchy by an early peace, but having become practically a vassal of Germany is unable to act independently.  
(Photo P. S. Rogers.)



At left—Baron Stephan Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and the Emperor's chief political officer. Austria and Hungary each has its own separate government and parliament.



General Staff, Austrian Ambassador, Germany was for von Hert-  
Hindenburg, rff, Foreign  
an, and Count  
r at Vienna.  
report of the

meeting issued in Berlin said: "A cordial discussion took place, and all the fundamental, political, economic, and military questions affecting the present and future relations of the two monarchies were thoroughly discussed. There was complete accord on all these questions, tending to deepen the existing alliance. The guiding lines

of the contemplated contractual agreements already exist in principle." From various other sources the impression has been created that the real purpose was to renew the existing alliance on a basis which would make Austria-Hungary henceforth subordinate to the policy of the German autocracy.

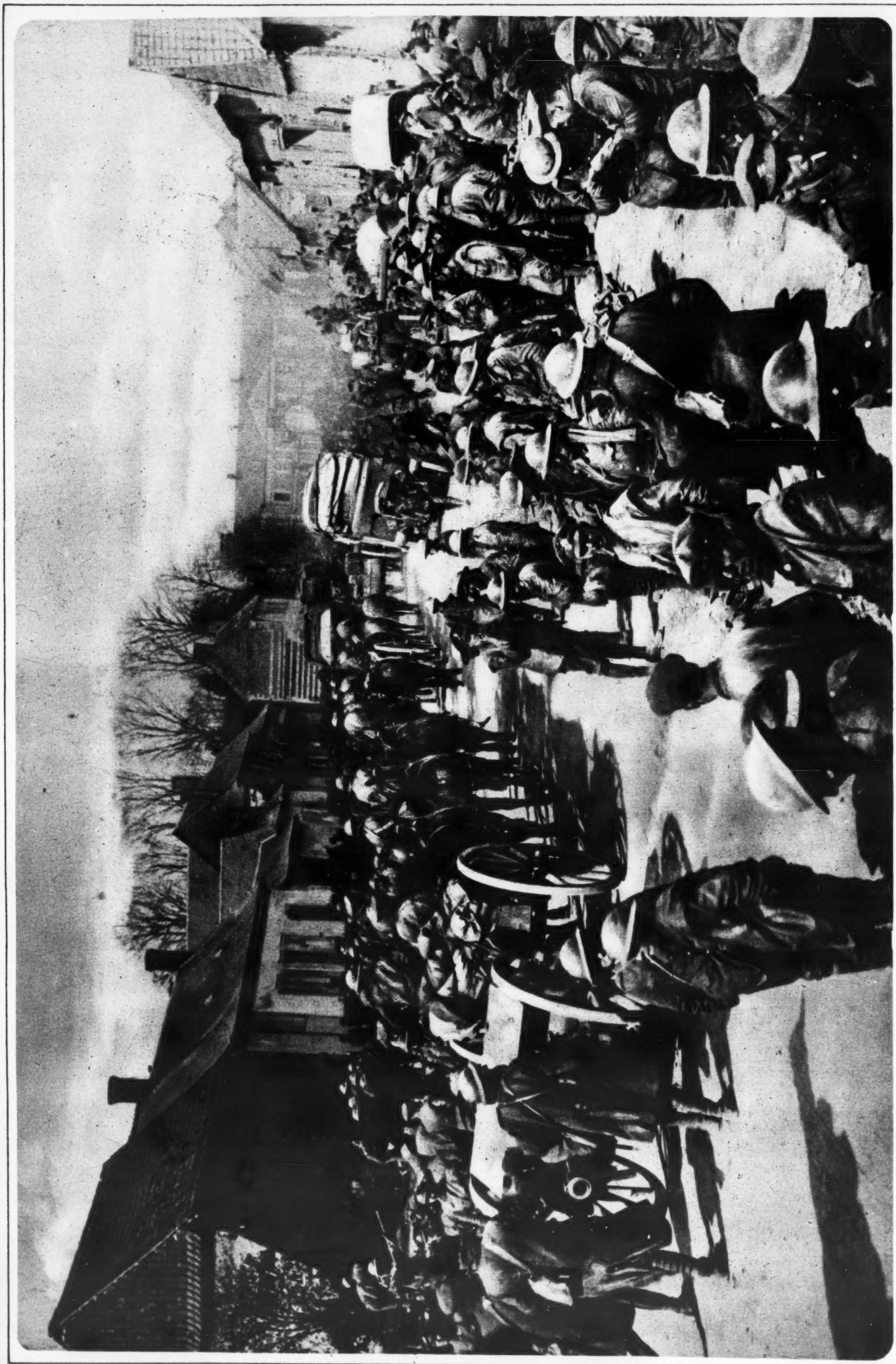


Count Botho von Wedel, German Ambassador in Vienna, and formerly Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine.



Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of Staff of the German Armies, who now appears to be overshadowed by Ludendorff.  
(Photo Brown Bros.)

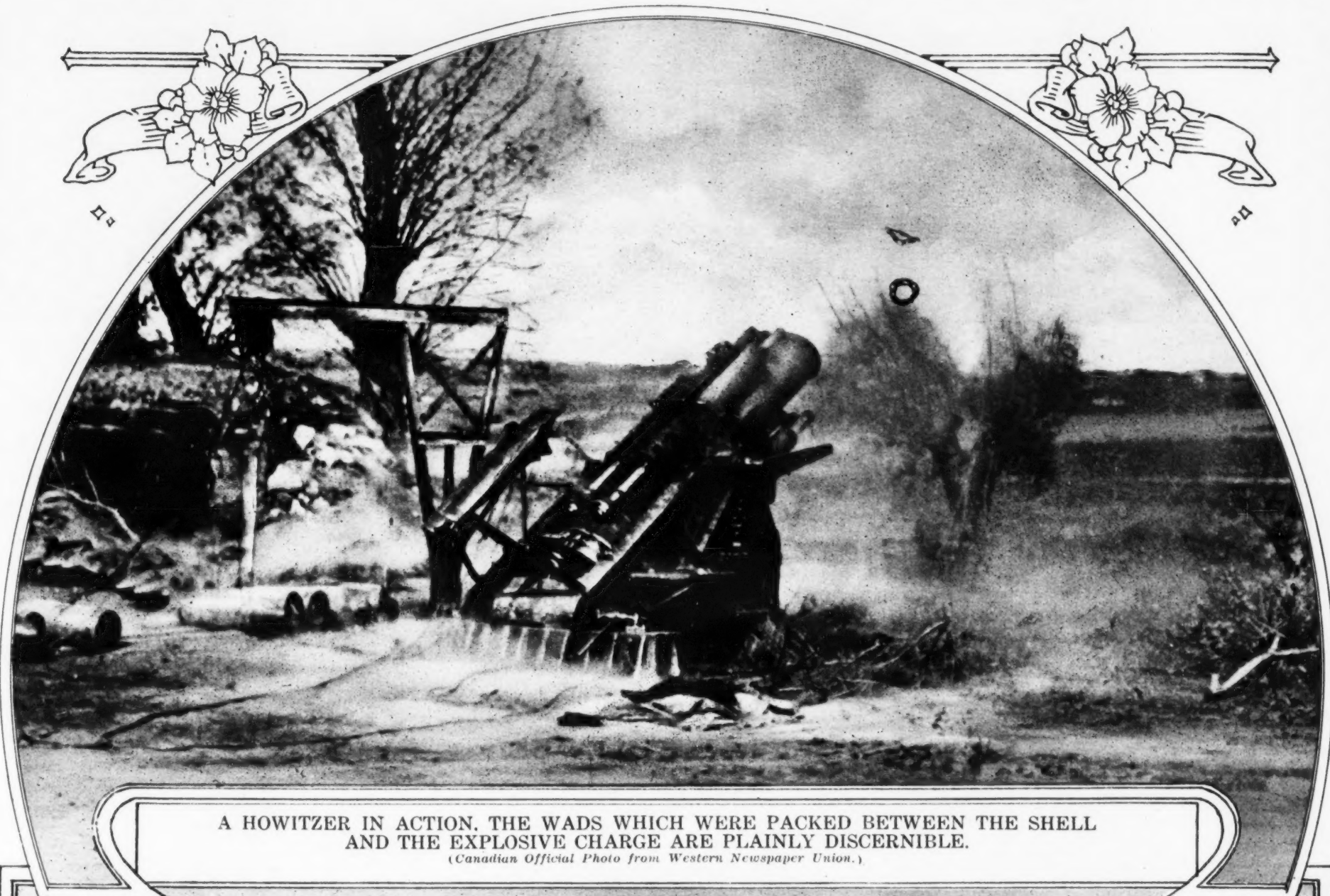




BRITISH FIELD GUNS PASSING THROUGH A FRENCH VILLAGE NEAR THE FRONT.  
*(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*



# During the Great Battle on the Western Front



A HOWITZER IN ACTION. THE WADS WHICH WERE PACKED BETWEEN THE SHELL AND THE EXPLOSIVE CHARGE ARE PLAINLY DISCERNIBLE.

(Canadian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

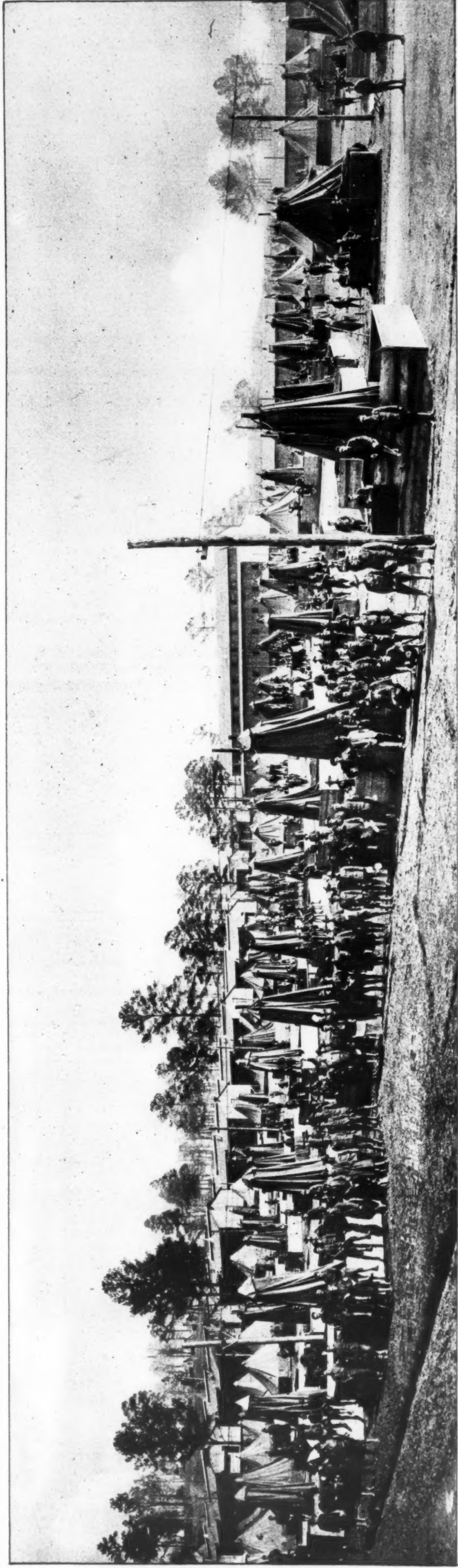
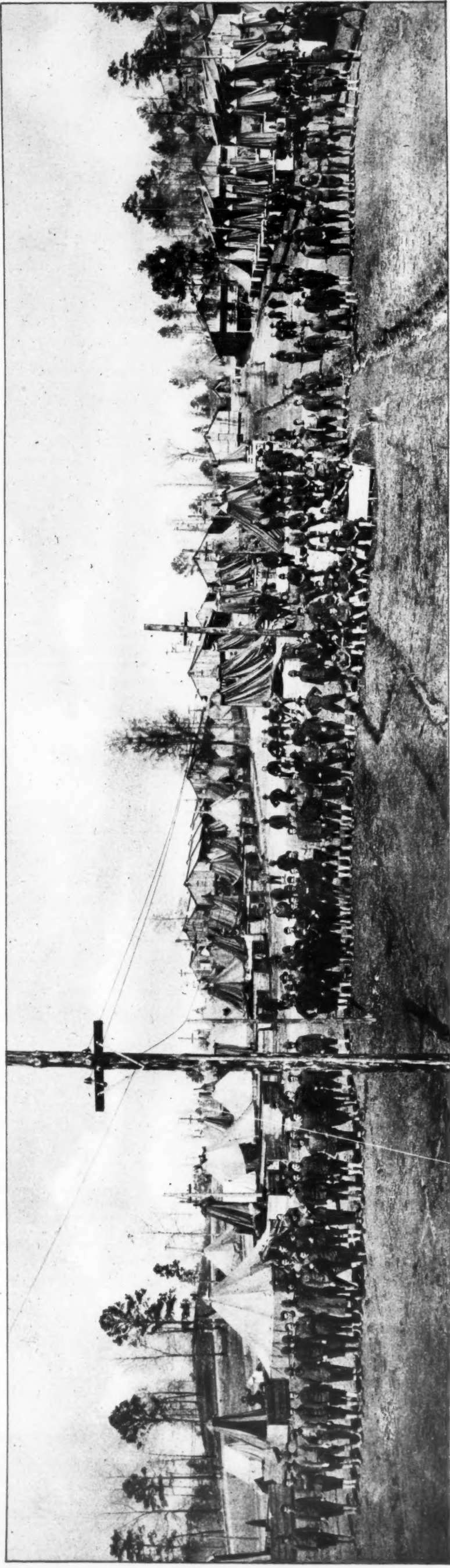


BRITISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS AFTER A COMBINED ATTACK ON A GERMAN TRENCH IN THE SOMME GATHERING UP THE RIFLES LEFT BEHIND BY THE ENEMY.

(International Film Service.)



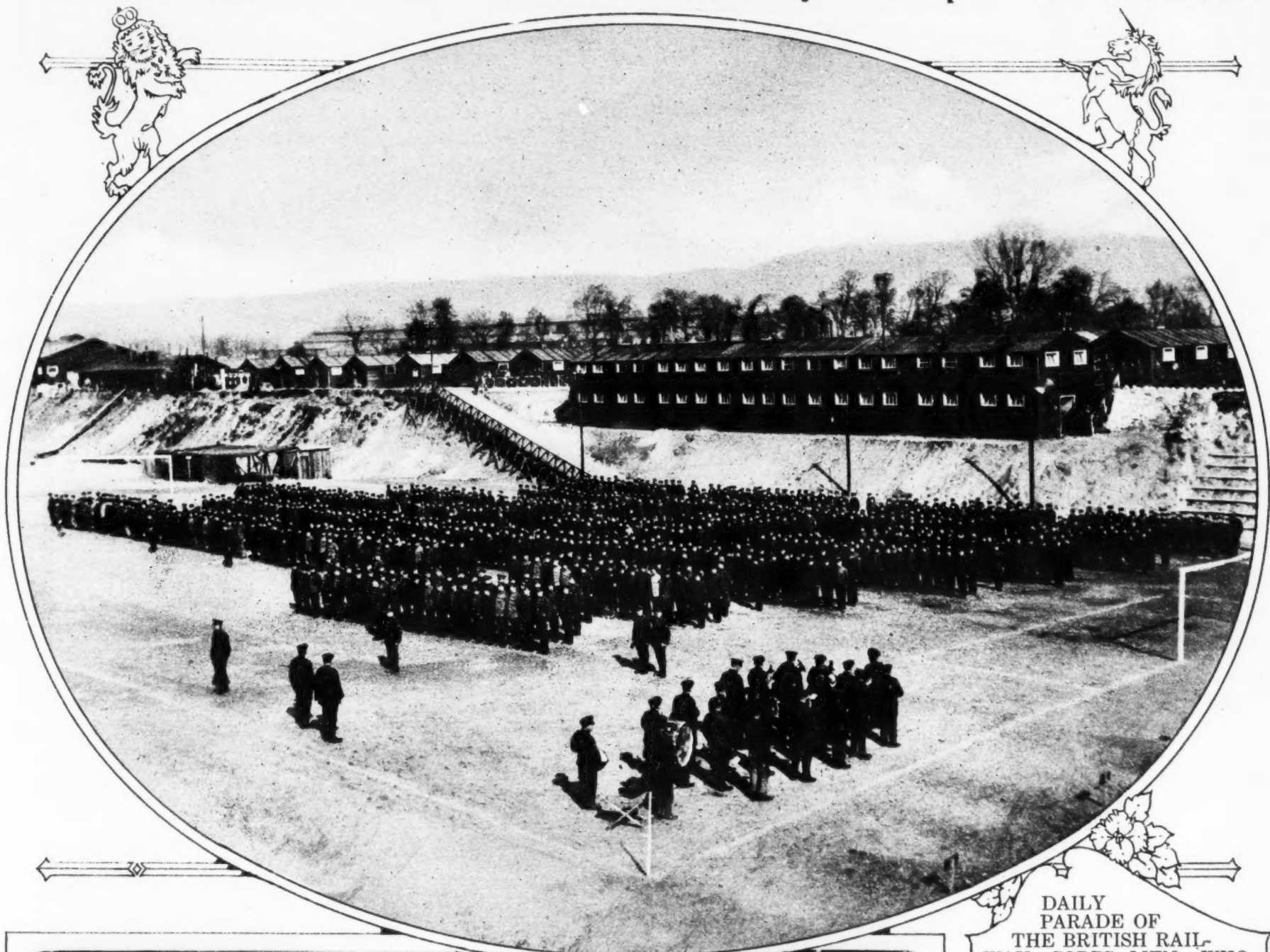
Camp McClellan, at Anniston, Ala., Where the 29th (National Guard) Division Is Training



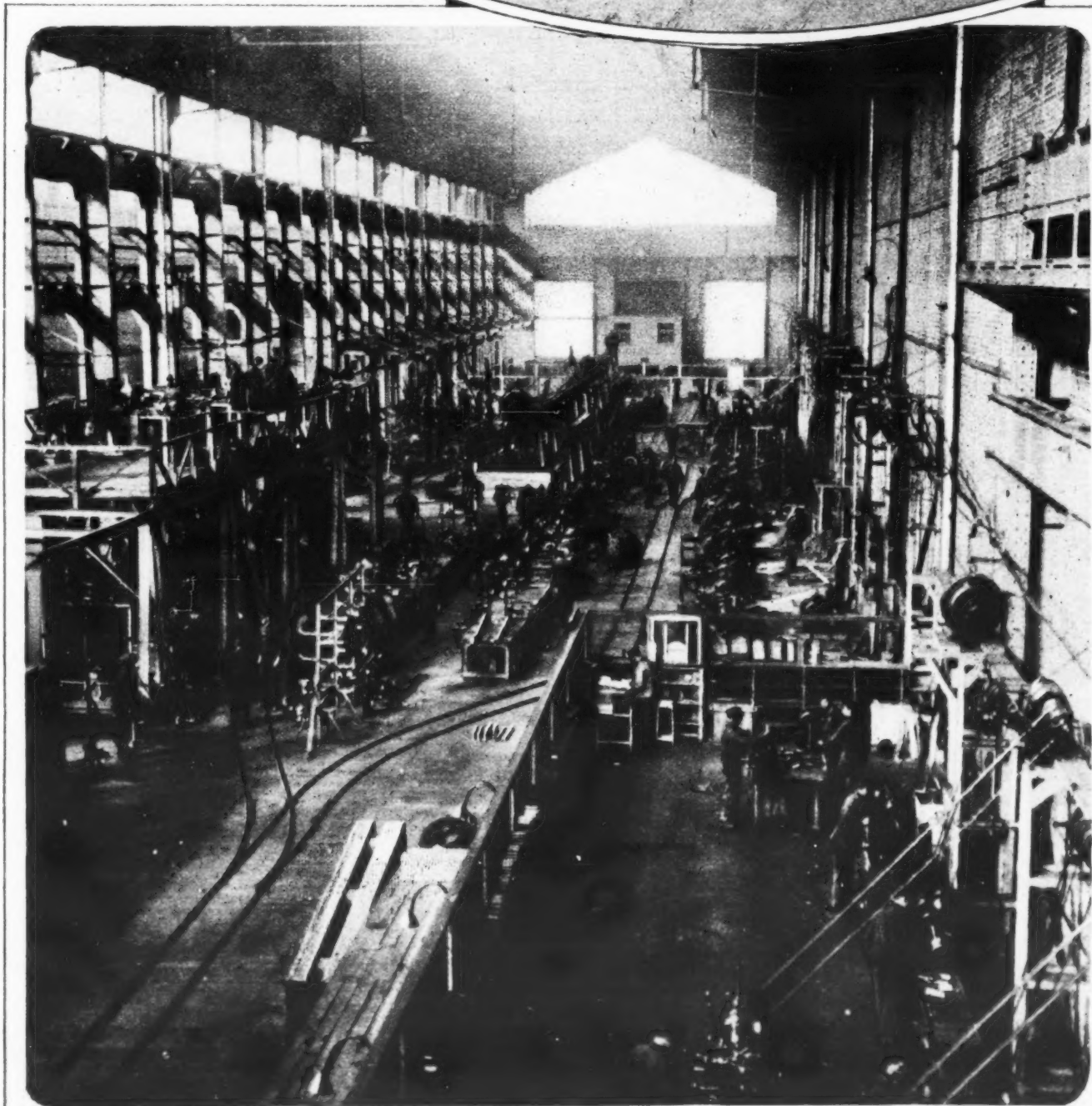
*A Panoramic View of the Training Camp of the 29th Division, Commanded by Major General Charles G. Morton,  
Showing the Quarters of One of the Infantry Battalions.*



# The Work of the British Railway Corps in France



DAILY  
PARADE OF  
THE BRITISH RAIL-  
WAY CORPS MEN WHO  
WORK IN THE REPAIRING  
SHOPS SEEN IN THE  
BACKGROUND



**R**AILROADS for military purposes have been built on a large scale by the British Army just as the American Expeditionary Force is now getting its own lines of communication. The railway corps is a definite part of the British military organization, it having been recruited from the railway men of the kingdom. Not only drivers and firemen belong to the corps, but also machinists and others required in the machine shops, which have also been erected to serve the needs of the army railroad system. The men wear uniforms and are under military discipline, just as if they were combatants. The system created by the British Army in France and Flanders has a longer mileage than all the lines operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from which fact the size of the railway corps may be roughly estimated. The American Army railroads are being rapidly extended, and there is already one line from the coast into the heart of France.

(British Official Photographs from Underwood & Underwood.)

INSIDE ONE OF THE BRITISH  
RAILWAY REPAIR SHOPS  
IN FRANCE.





### TYPES OF FRENCH SOLDIERS: No. 5—THE GRENADE-RIFLEMAN.

This is another of the drawings of Lieut. Jean Droit, the French soldier-artist, who has used his talent to depict the men who to-day are fighting France's battles.

The soldier depicted is the "grenadier-fusilier," or the man who uses the grenade rifle. The grenade-rifleman fulfills a function midway between the man who uses

the trench mortar and the man with the hand grenade. Grenade-riflemen are organized in batteries and their aim is to create a barrage fire on a small scale in fight-

ing at comparatively close quarters. These weapons have the great advantage in trench warfare of being very rapidly fired.

(By Courtesy L'Illustration, Paris.)



# Glimpses of the Great Battle as Seen Through German Eyes



♦ The pilot of a British warplane, which was shot down behind the German lines, being taken to a dressing-station by German soldiers. ♦



Above—A piece of heavy British artillery captured near Ham on the Somme when the Germans advanced at the beginning of the great battle in Picardy. The British had to retire so hastily that heavy guns, which are difficult to move, had in a number of cases to be left behind.



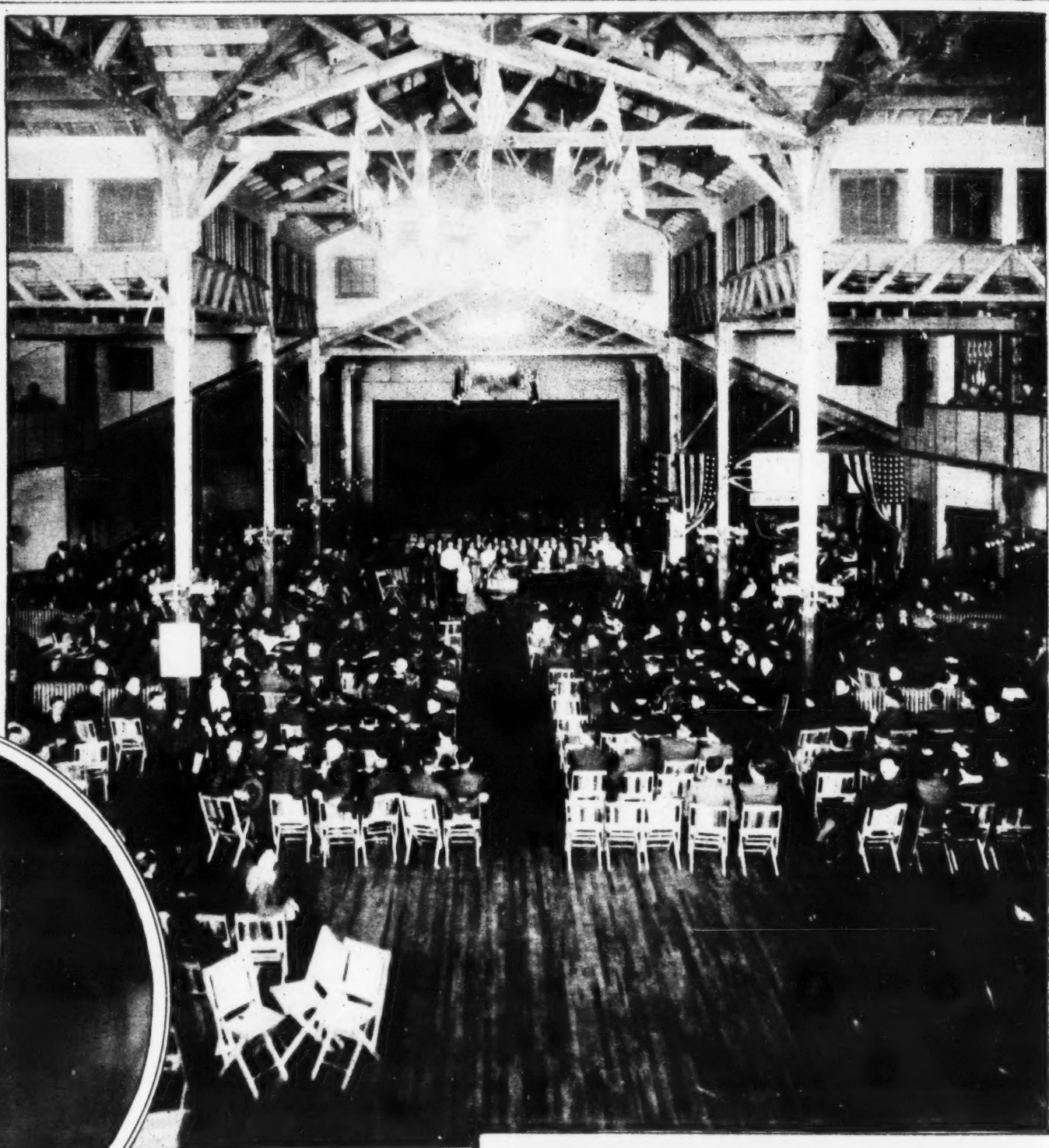
♦ One of the largest British warplanes, of the Handley-Page type, captured by the Germans entirely undamaged. The wings are folded back for easier transportation. ♦

Above — British food supplies and other stores which were abandoned during the retirement in Picardy and which fell into the hands of the advancing German troops. The Germans are seen here helping themselves to the good things with which the British keep their soldiers in the field so well supplied.



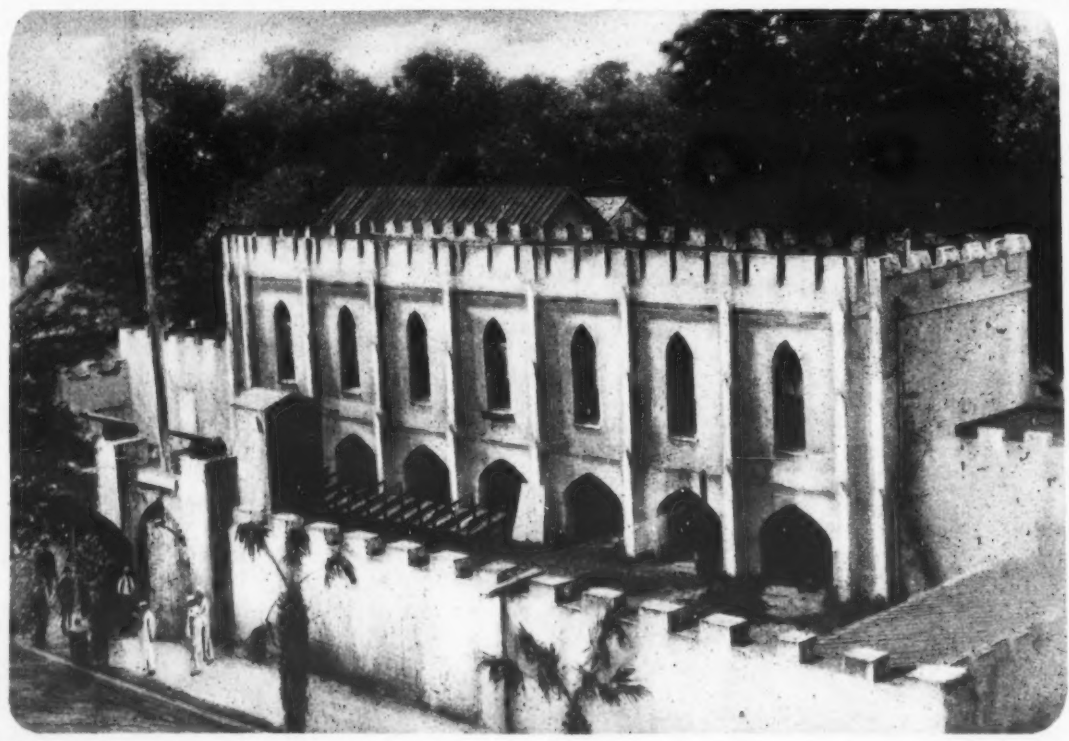
# The Activities of the War Camp Community Service in Providing

RECREATION for the soldiers and sailors in the many training camps in the United States involves a very great effort. It has been found better not to leave soldiers and sailors to their own initiative and thereby often be tempted by dubious pleasures. For this reason War Camp Community Service has become an important activity and an integral part of the system established by the Government of the United States for the training and preparation of the soldiers and sailors in its camps and naval stations. It is carried on by the Recreation Association of America at the request of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities appointed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Its work in no way duplicates that of any other organization. Other war activities are wholly within the camps, while those of the War Camp Community Service are wholly outside. There are 200 trained workers carrying on its activities, and the volunteer workers in its service make the total number more than 1,000. It has organized more than 260 communities. During the month of May, War Camp Community Service entertained more than 600,000 fighting men.



JOSEPH LEE, FORMERLY OF LEE, HIGGINSON, & CO., OF BOSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, WHICH IS CARRYING ON THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE.

A SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT ORGANIZED BY THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE AT CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, WHERE ONE OF THE LARGEST TRAINING CAMPS IN THE COUNTRY IS LOCATED.



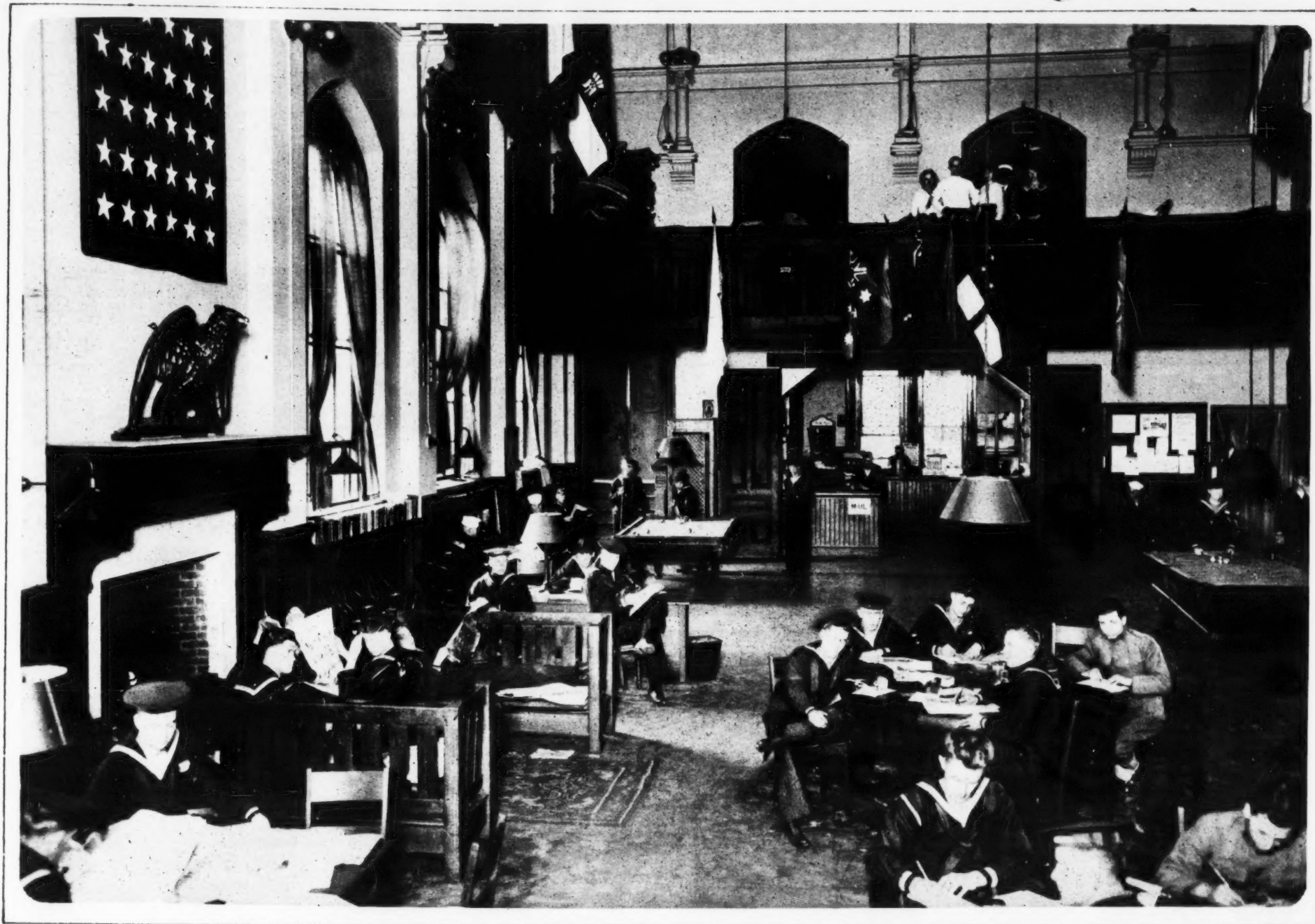
THE SOJOURNERS' CLUB AT BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA, MAINTAINED BY THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR ENLISTED MEN.



INFORMATION BUREAU CONDUCTED BY THE BOSTON WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE. SIMILAR BUREAUS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AT OTHER RAILROAD STATIONS.



## Recreation for Soldiers and Sailors While Training at Home



THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB MAINTAINED BY THE BOSTON WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE. THE CANTEEN IS IN THE REAR.



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS LINED UP TO GET A ROOM AND BATH FOR 25 CENTS AT THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE UNIT NO. 5, IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Photo Courtesy of N. Y. Edison Co.)



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Davis F. Bryant, killed in action, May 4, 1918. His home was at Hopewell, Va.



Sergeant Charles G. Fyfe, died from wounds received in action. His home was at Lawrence, Mass.



Corporal Stanley J. Shaw, killed in action. He was the son of Mr. Joseph H. Shaw of Wallingford, Conn.



Private William J. Klingebiel, killed in action, April 27, 1918. He came from New Haven, Conn.



Private Carlton N. Bowen, killed in action. His home was at Montgomery, Ohio.



Lieut. George S. Shepard, died from wounds. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Shepard of North Easton, Mass.



Lieutenant Walter Cecil Flato, killed in action. His home was in New York City.



Private Michael J. Coughlin, killed in action, April 28, 1918. His home was at Manchester, Mass.



Private Frank W. Dzinski, died from wounds. He came from Torrington, Conn.



Bugler Howard G. Parker, killed in action. He was the son of Mrs. H. F. Parker of Providence, R. I.



Sergeant Albert Stefanik, killed in action. His home was at Lowell, Mass.



Private Clinton C. Walda died from wounds received in action. He came from Fort Wayne, Ind.



Private Chandler Waterman, died from wounds, April 30, 1918. He was a student at Columbia University, New York.

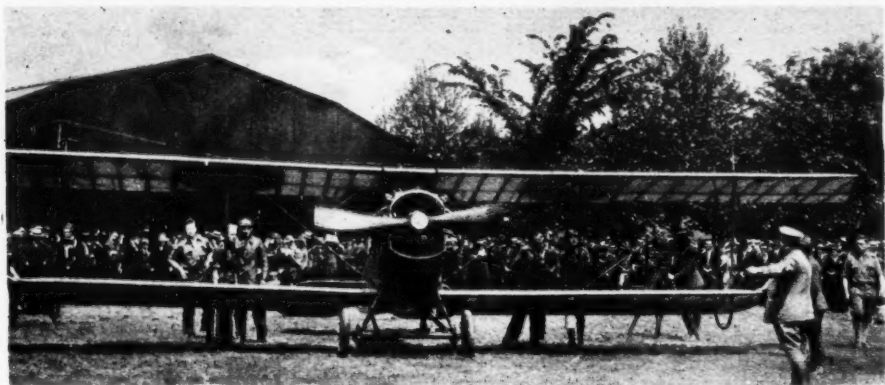


Lieutenant Joseph Quesenberry, died from wounds received in action. He came from Las Cruces, N. M.





# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Start of the First Mail-carrying Airplane from Washington to Philadelphia and New York.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

## OPENING OF THE AERIAL MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

ON May 15, 1918, the long-projected aerial mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York was inaugurated. The service is under the direction of the War Department, which, by agreement reached with the Post Office Department, is to maintain control for a year, during which time its own planes are to be employed, and run by men later to be used for air-fighting in France.

This project, fathered by Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, goes back to the beginning of the year, when it began to be plain to those in authority that the unavoidable congestion along ordinary traffic routes would make it sooner or later necessary to develop new ones. On March 25, the House passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for this



Putting the Mail-bags on America's First Postal Airplane.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

purpose. The bill was held up in the Senate, one objection being that every available plane was required for service in France. Consistent pressure, however, overcame this and other obstacles, with the result that a regular air service between the above named cities seems assured. For the time being, however, the real value of the service is the opportunities it furnishes for training aviators. The airplanes used have a carrying capacity of 300 pounds, and a rate of speed up to 100 miles an hour. A fuel radius of 200 miles is provided. The terminals are at Potomac Park, (Washington,) Bustleton, (North Philadelphia,) and Belmont Park, (New York.) It is planned to keep twelve military planes in the service: three in Washington and New York, six in Philadelphia. One plane each way each day is the present schedule. Each plane will carry its quota of mail matter (restricted to first class mail at the rate of 24 cents per ounce, and small packages.) The revenue is expected to approximate \$2,000 per trip, allowing for the numerous pieces of Governmental matter which go free.

The whole trip between Washing-

ton and New York is planned to take between three and four hours, a considerable reduction over the best running time of the fastest trains between the same points. The project is in line with numerous others that are being put into operation abroad, notably the airplane military service between London and Paris; the projected lines between Nice, Paris and London; Algiers and Morocco; Aberdeen, (Scotland,) and Stavanger, (Norway); and the service opened between Vienna and Kiev when the Germans gained control of Ukraine and found the railroads unfit for expeditious postal communication.

\* \* \*

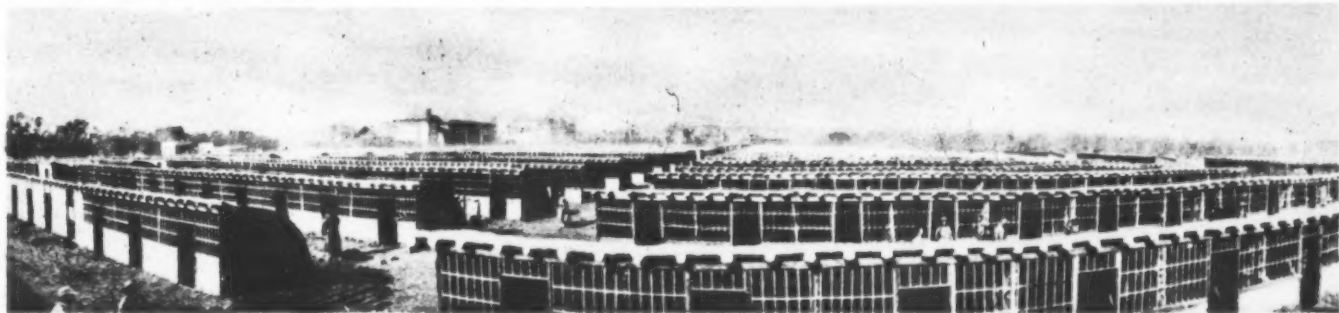
## WHAT A UNITED STATES INFANTRY REGIMENT DID IN CHINA.

LAST Fall a United States infantry regiment which happened to be stationed at Tientsin, ninety miles from Peking, to reinforce, in case of emergency, the three hundred marines who guard the American legation in Peking, was called upon to play its part in a great act of charity.

The Peiho and other rivers in the flat country around Tientsin rose above their usual height, flooded about 15,000 square miles of territory, swept away large numbers of villages, farms, and houses, and caused widespread loss of life. Tens of thousands of people were rendered homeless and fled into Tientsin.

The American Red Cross immediately became active and asked the War Department to help in taking care of the refugees. The infantry regiment already mentioned was ordered to undertake the work, and the first thing it did was to lay out a camp in that part of the city of Tientsin which was formerly held by Germany as a concession.

Henry Hussey, a Chicago architect who was in China building a medical school, costing \$2,000,000, for the Rockefeller Foundation, offered to design and superintend the building of huts to accommodate 4,000 people. The huts were specially adapted to Chinese conditions. There were a thousand of them, constructed of mud, reeds, and wooden supports, and they were all erected in a period of just three weeks under the supervision of the American infantry, the commander of whose regiment at the time was Colonel Edward Sigerfoos.



Huts Built with the Help of American Soldiers in China to Shelter People Who Were Rendered Homeless by Flood in the Neighborhood of Tientsin.

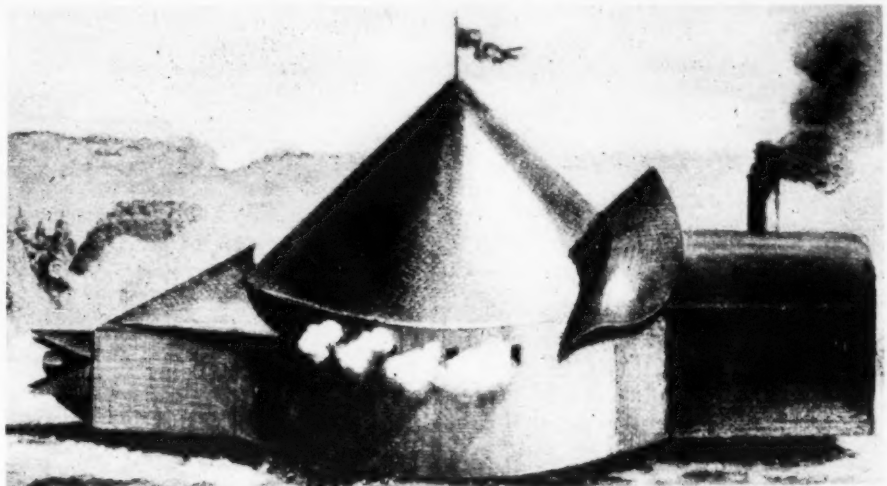
After the refuge camp was complete, the Americans set up a system of administration, with police, purchasing, supply, employment, and health departments. The camp is under military control and the most rigorous precautions are taken to prevent disease.

The United States Army and the American Red Cross are rapidly making the place an example of American civilization.

\* \* \*

In a shipyard in Scotland on May 14 Daniel Deviney drove 4,422 rivets into ship frames in nine hours. His work was officially supervised and counted and was up to usual requirements for quality.

Then, two days later, a gang of negro riveters working at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation beat the British record. Charles Knight, the riveter of the gang, drove



Balbi's "Land Monitor," Designed in 1854 for the Same Purpose as the Present-day Tank.

## AN ITALIAN ENGINEER'S ATTEMPT TO BRING TANKS INTO USE IN 1854.

LONG before the British ever thought of building a tank, an Italian engineer named Balbi designed what he called a "land monitor" on the same lines as the monitors used later in the American Civil War.

It was actually in 1854 that Balbi drew up his specifications and submitted them to the Italian and French Governments. But neither of them would entertain the proposal. Balbi clung to his idea and during the Franco-Prussian War once more submitted his plans to the French military authorities. Again, his idea was rejected.

But Georges Clemenceau, today Premier of France, but at that time Mayor of Montmartre, Paris, decided that Balbi's "land monitor" should be given a chance, and money was subscribed to build one big and two little monitors according to Balbi's plans.

Before the opportunity arrived to test the monitors France was defeated and compelled to agree to the German peace terms. Balbi's land monitor was certainly a forerunner of the modern tank, and it is said that some of its features are worth studying even at present.

\* \* \*

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTEST BETWEEN SHIPYARD RIVETERS.

INTERNATIONAL sporting contests having been suspended by the war, a new kind of rivalry has taken their place in the efforts of British and American riveters to surpass the records which are being made almost daily.

4,875 three-quarter-inch rivets, two and five-eighths inches long, in nine hours. The work was witnessed by officials of the United States Shipping Board.

Another notable performance was 4,089 rivets in nine hours at the shipyard of the Northwest Steel Company at Portland, Ore.

Both in the United Kingdom and in America prizes and bonuses are being offered to riveters as part of the scheme to speed up shipbuilding.

A riveting gang consists of the riveter, the holder-on, and the boy who acts as heater



Riveters at Work at an American Shipyard.

(Photo Western Newspaper Union.)



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"UNTIL DEATH US DO PART"

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND, SHAKING HANDS WITH D. W. GRIFFITH AND WISHING HIM GODSPEED, AS HE IS ABOUT TO START FOR FRANCE TO FILM "HEARTS OF THE WORLD."  
(Official Photo, by British War Office.)

THE GERMAN OFFICER'S WOOING



FACING DEATH, HE PLACED THE WEDDING RING UPON HER HAND

William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock &amp; Morris Gest present

## D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH HEARTS OF THE WORLD

THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD

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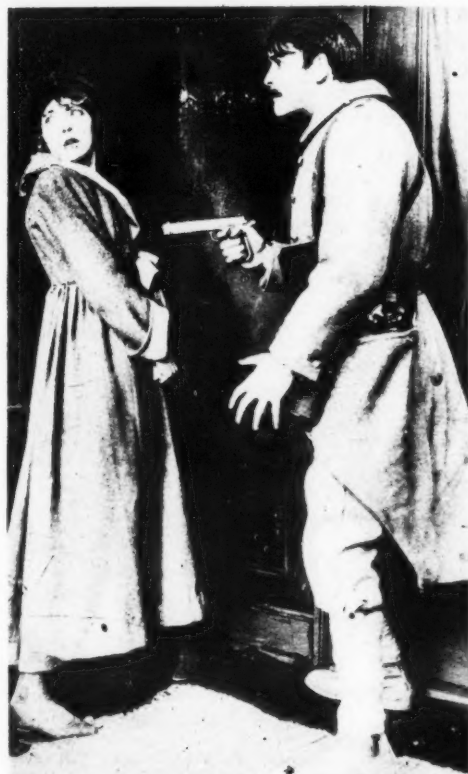
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BATTLE SCENES TAKEN ON  
THE BATTLE FIELDS OF FRANCE

(Under Auspices of the British War Office)



"KILL ME, DEAREST, RATHER THAN LET THE GERMANS CAPTURE ME ALIVE"

## Major General E. D. Swinton WHO INVENTED THE BRITISH "TANKS"

SAYS:

"I was told by the British War Office to see Mr. Griffith's picture, 'Hearts of the World.' Mr. Griffith is a wonderful playwright. The war scenes in the picture are much better than we have over in England. Those in 'Hearts of the World' are much better than I supposed could be secured, as it is extremely difficult to photograph except under very great danger. Words fail to describe the cruelty and barbarity of the Huns. What you see in 'Hearts of the World' can be multiplied a thousand fold, and yet it would be too mild."—Signed statement by Maj. Gen. E. D. Swinton, of the British Army, the genius who invented the "Tanks."

DOROTHY GISH AND ROBERT HARRON IN  
D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH,  
"HEARTS OF THE WORLD."MR. GRIFFITH AT A RED CROSS STATION, ABOUT TO GO TO THE FIRING LINE TO  
TAKE SCENES FOR "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"  
(Official Photo, by British War Office.)LILLIAN GISH AND DOROTHY GISH IN  
D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH,  
"HEARTS OF THE WORLD."

# D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH, "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"